

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application, as presently amended and in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

Claims 2-6, 8 and 11-23 are pending, with Claims 2, 11, 23 and 23 amended.

In the Official Action, Claims 2-6, 8 and 11-21 were allowed; Claims 22 and 23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Inoue et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,442,616, hereinafter Inoue); and Claims 2 and 11 were objected to.

Claims 2 and 11 are amended as requested in the Official Action.

Claims 22-23 are amended to more clearly describe and distinctly claim Applicants' invention. No new matter is added.

Claim 22 is directed to a communication system that includes a first address changing device in a first network configured to change a sender address of a packet from a local address to a global address, the packet sent from a node in the first network; and a global address sending device in the first network configured to send the global address, used for the node when the node was in the first network, to a second address changing device in a second network when the node moves from the first network to the second network. Claim 23 recites a global address receiving device in a second network configured to receive the global address, used for the node when the node was in the first network, from the first address changing device when the node moves from the first network to the second network.

Inoue describes a communications control device and method in which there are three schemes by which a mobile computer obtains M-addr: (1) The home agent HA of the home network manages a plurality of M-addr, and assigns one of these plurality of M-addr to each mobile host MH which is moving out to the external network. (2) The data packet processing device of the home network manages a plurality of M-addr, and assigns one of these plurality of M-addr to each mobile host MH which is moving out to the external network. (3) The

foreign agent of the visited network manages a plurality of M-addr, and assigns one of these plurality of M-addr to each visiting mobile host MH which requires a global address. When the mobile computer obtains M-addr by any of the above three schemes, it is necessary to update all the address information provided in the entire network system by the latest information containing the obtained M-addr.¹ That is, in Inoue, the global address used for the node in the first network is different from the global address used for the node after the node moves to the second network. In contrast, in Applicants' claimed invention, the global address used for the node in the first network is the same as the global address used for the node after the node moves to the second network.

MPEP § 2131 notes that “[a] claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.” *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). See also MPEP § 2131.02. “The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim.” *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Because Inoue does not disclose or suggest all the features recited in Claims 22-23, Inoue does not anticipate the invention recited in Claims 22-23, and all claims depending therefrom.

¹ Inoue, column 14, lines 8-25.

Accordingly, in view of the present amendment and in light of the previous discussion, Applicants respectfully submit that the present application is in condition for allowance and respectfully request an early and favorable action to that effect.

Respectfully submitted,

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